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## Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, without whom we can do nothing of lasting value, but with whom there is no limit to what we can accomplish, we ask You to infuse us with fresh strength and determination as we press toward the goal of finishing the work of this 1st year of the 105th Congress. Help us to do all we can, in every way we can, and as best we can to finish well. Inspire us all to follow the cadence of Your drumbeat.

Bless the Senators in these crucial hours. Replace any weariness with the second wind of Your spirit. Rejuvenate those whose vision is blurred by stress, and deliver those who may be discour-

aged or disappointed. In the quiet of this moment, we return to You, recommit our lives to You, and receive Your revitalizing energy. We accept the psalmist's reorienting admonition, "Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and He shall strengthen your heart; wait, I say, on the Lord!"—Psalm 27:14. In the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

### RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able acting majority leader, the distinguished Senator from Kansas, is recognized.

### SCHEDULE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, the Senate will be in a period of morning

business until 12:30. If there are no requests for morning business, the Senate may recess for several hours, as the Senate awaits House action on the remaining appropriations matters.

As previously announced, no rollcall votes will occur during today's session. If rollcall votes are necessary tomorrow, the votes will be scheduled within a 4-hour time span. The leader is now attempting to ascertain that 4-hour period. Also, if rollcalls will be necessary during Thursday's session of the Senate, Senators will be notified as soon as a decision is made concerning those possible votes on Thursday.

The Senate is also attempting to complete its business for the first session of the 105th Congress. Therefore, many executive and legislative items are in the clearance process. Needless to say, the cooperation of all Senators

### NOTICE

Under the Rules for Publication of the Congressional Record, a final issue of the Congressional Record for the first session of the 105th Congress will be published on the 31st day after adjournment in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All materials for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the respective offices responsible for the Record in the House or Senate between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday (until the 10th day after adjournment). House Members should deliver statements to the Office of Floor Reporters (Room HT-60 of the Capitol) and Senate Members to the Office of Official Reporters of Debate (S-123 in the Capitol).

The final issue will be dated the 31st day after adjournment and will be delivered on the 33d day after adjournment. None of the material printed in the final issue of the Congressional Record may contain subject matter, or relate to any event, that occurred after the adjournment date.

Along with signed statements, House Members are requested, whenever possible, to submit revised statements or extensions of remarks and other materials related to House Floor debate on diskette in electronic form in ASCII, WordPerfect or MicroSoft Word format. Disks must be labeled with Members' names and the filename on the disk. All disks will be returned to Member offices via inside mail.

Senators statements should also be submitted electronically, either on a disk to accompany the signed statement, or by e-mail to the Official Reporters of Debate at "Record@Reporters".

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By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

JOHN WARNER, *Chairman.*

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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is necessary, and the leader and all concerned thank all Members for their patience.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Monday, November 10, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,428,066,600,045.67 (Five trillion, four hundred twenty-eight billion, sixty-six million, six hundred thousand, forty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents).

Five years ago, November 10, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$4,081,507,000,000 (Four trillion, eighty-one billion, five hundred seven million).

Ten years ago, November 10, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,393,483,000,000 (Two trillion, three hundred ninety-three billion, four hundred eighty-three million).

Fifteen years ago, November 10, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,139,807,000,000 (One trillion, one hundred thirty-nine billion, eight hundred seven million).

Twenty-five years ago, November 10, 1972, the Federal debt stood at \$436,177,000,000 (Four hundred thirty-six billion, one hundred seventy-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,991,889,600,045.67 (Four trillion, nine hundred ninety-one billion, eight hundred eighty-nine million, six hundred thousand, forty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents) during the past 25 years.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Kansas, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Kansas, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 2 p.m.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:30 p.m., recessed until the hour of 2:01 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. COATS].

#### MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from the State of Indiana, asks unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Indiana, I suggest the absence

of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANTORUM). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE EMERGENCY REGARDING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 80

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

On November 14, 1994, in light of the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons ("weapons of mass destruction"—[WMD]) and of the means of delivering such weapons, I issued Executive Order 12938, and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration, unless I publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the Congress a notice of its continuation.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I am advising the Congress that the national emergency declared on November 14, 1994, and extended on November 14, 1995 and November 14, 1996, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1997. Accordingly, I have extended the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938 and have sent the attached notice of extension to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The following report is made pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to the emergency declaration. Additional information on nuclear, missile, and/or chemical and biological weapons [CBW] nonproliferation efforts is contained in the most recent annual Report on the Proliferation of Missiles and Essential Components of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons, provided to the Congress pursuant to section 1097 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-190), also known as the "Nonproliferation Report," and the

most recent annual report provided to the Congress pursuant to section 308 of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-182), also known as the "CBW Report."

#### CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The three export control regulations issued under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiatives [EPCI] remained fully in force and continue to be applied in order to control the export of items with potential used in chemical or biological weapons or unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

Chemical weapons continue to pose a very serious threat to our security and that of countries friendly to us. On April 29, 1997, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (the "Chemical Weapons Convention" or [CWC]) entered into force with 87 of the CWC's 165 signatories as original States Parties. The United States was among their number, having deposited its instrument of ratification on April 25. As of November 5, 104 countries had become States Parties.

Russia did not complete its legislative approval process in time to be among the original CWC States Parties. In our March meeting in Helsinki, President Yeltsin did, however, assure me of his understanding of the importance of the CWC to Russia's own security. On October 31, 1997, the Russian Duma (lower house) approved ratification of the CWC. On November 5, 1997, the Russian Federation Council unanimously approved the CWC and the Russian government deposited its instrument of ratification. Russia's ratification makes it possible for Russia to join the United States in playing a leadership role in ensuring that all of the Convention's benefits are realized.

Given Russia's financial situation during this difficult period of transition to a market economy, serious concerns have been raised about the high costs of environmentally sound destruction of the large stocks of chemical weapons Russia inherited from the former Soviet Union. Through the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, we are working with Russia to help address these complex problems, and we will continue to do so now that Russia has ratified the CWC.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons [OPCW] has been established to achieve the object and purpose of the CWC, to ensure the implementation of its provisions and provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States Parties. The executive organ of the OPCW, the Executive Council, has met five times since May to oversee decisions related to inter alia data declarations, inspections, and organizational issues. The United States plays an active role in ensuring effective implementation of the Convention.

The CWC is an ambitious undertaking by the world community to ban an